

Phillipsburg Herald.

WILLIAM BISSELL, Editor.

An exchange says that a young lady of Oswego, N. Y., succeeded last week in making 700 words with the letters contained in the word "conservatory."

Of Tom Ochiltree, Democratic member-elect to congress from Texas, a great many good stories are told. Here is one: When a Kentuckian boasted that there were but three really great men in the United States and he himself was one of the three, the undaunted Tom unflinchingly replied: "I am the other two."

The Otago City Free Press says time even up all things. In 1883, the Democratic party in the Democratic platform against negro suffrage and for a white man's government. In 1883 he will draw his salary as Governor on a warrant issued by McCabe, the colored auditor of the great State of Kansas.

Unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, the members of the Legislature who are controlled by the railroads will, with substantial unanimity, vote to re-submit the prohibitory amendment—hoping thereby to avert the attention of the people from the monopoly question. The prohibition members will be very wise if they do not make a strong anti-monopoly record for themselves. We presume the railroads will control this Legislature, but that probability will excuse no member from making strenuous and persistent efforts.—Nationalist.

Contemplating the election returns, Bill Nye, of the Laramie "Boomerang" says he don't blame the Democracy, but it will interfere with his wardrobe this winter. "With an overcoat on Wyoming, a plug hat on Iowa, a pair of pantaloons on Pennsylvania, and boots on the general result, it looks," he says, "as though we would probably go through the winter wrapped in a bed quilt and profound meditation." He is pained, he declares, "to see the American people thus betray our confidence and throw a large wardrobe in the hands of a relentless foe."

It is proposed by a number of Senators and Members of the Legislature of Kansas to hold a meeting at Bonetown's Opera House in the City of Abilene, on Wednesday, December 13, 1883, at 4 p. m., to devise means to accomplish the best results upon the subject of Railroad Legislation. As this is, without controversy, the most important problem before the next Kansas Legislature, anything that will lead to a better understanding of the subject, well matured plans and a concert of action on the part of all who are in sympathy with the people in this demand for better laws governing a broad transportation should be neglected. The time for convening the Legislature is near at hand and the better the understanding among the members the easier it will be to accomplish some of the substantial in this direction. We hope that this meeting may be largely attended by Kansas Legislators and witnesses of good can be done will be. The call is signed by John Johnson, Senator elect, 30th District; J. R. Barton, member elect, 74th District; C. B. Hoffman, member elect 75 District; A. P. Callahan, member elect 85 District; G. W. Martin, member elect 59 District.

A VENERABLE BUILDING.

The New York "Tribune's" "Broadway longer" notes the demolition of the "Old Dutch Church," which was used as the postoffice for some years. He says its thick stone walls were raised more than a century and a half ago. When it was opened for worship in 1729, without galleries, with seats for 1,200 people, with preaching still in the Holland tongue, and from its steeples the fullest view of the city then attainable. Bonaparte was sowing the seeds of the French Revolution by starting the first club in Paris; Voltaire, fresh from a cell in the Bastille, was studying liberty in England; and Protestant clergy were still being hanged in France. WASHINGTON was not to be born for three years. FRANKLIN had just established his first newspaper, and JOHN LAW, the father of paper money, was dying in Venice. When it was fifty years old it was the Libby Prison for our patriot boys, a British baroque and riding school for cockney cavalry. The last time he ever visited it, he says he saw, Mrs. Eaton, the Polly Timberlake of Jackson's Cabinet, came in the postmaster's room to beg an appointment for the grandison.

HINDSIGHTS.

The 30,000 Republicans who voted for Glick can accomplish no political ends without the aid of the 80,000 Republicans who voted for St. John, and vice versa. With regard to the attitude of the party on the temperance issue in the future, the question is not free from difficulty. The principle of prohibition, abstractly considered, is just as much right to-day as it was the morning of the election. But we cannot forget the fact that in its hour of trial and danger, when the prohibition amendment was virtually being voted on again in the contest between St. John and Glick, that our Democratic and Greenback temperance brethren stood aloof, gave us substantially no help, and allowed prohibition to be slaughtered in the house of its friends. With this result staring us in the face, the question forces itself on the minds of the thoughtful Republicans as to whether their party is under any further obligations to jeopardize its further existence by incurring itself with the temperance issue. It may be premature to make up our minds fully yet, but it is two years before another State election, but the subject needs to be thought over carefully before committing the party definitely either way.—Osgo Missen Republican.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.

We published, yesterday the official vote of the State, by counties, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor. It is not necessary to give the vote, by counties, for the other State officers and for Congressmen, but our readers may be interested in having the totals, so we present them as follows:

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
Peters, Rep., 99,882
Morrill, Rep., 98,351
Hankins, Rep., 98,197
Perkins, Rep., 98,146
Leland, Dem., 57,481
O'Flanagan, Dem., 59,784
Wood, Dem., and Greenback, 53,201
Davis, Greenback, 20,707
Phillips, Greenback, 25,916
Williams, Greenback, 22,334

CONGRESSMAN—FIRST DISTRICT.
Anderson, Rep., 39,287
Moody, Greenback, 17,590

Anderson's plurality, 21,699
Several hundred votes were cast for Len T. Smith, the Democratic nominee, who declined. No person was substituted in his stead, and the Democratic ballots, in most of the counties, were printed blank for this office.

CONGRESSMEN SECOND DISTRICT.
Haskell, Rep., 23,501
Coers, Dem., 19,116
Taylor, Greenback, 6,710

Haskell's plurality, 4,485
CONGRESSMAN THIRD DISTRICT.
Ryan, Rep., 36,169
Cannon, Dem., 19,728
Cole, Greenback, 7,466

Ryan's plurality, 18,446

STATE TREASURER.

Howe, Rep., 99,873
Gifford, Dem., 93,599
Ludlow, Gbk., 23,407

Howe's plurality, 38,318

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Johnson, Rep., 99,139
Moore, Dem., 57,046
McGreen, Gbk., 23,015

Johnson's plurality, 42,093

SCPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Speer, Rep., 99,278
Lantz, Dem., 60,130
Whitman, Gbk., 23,304

Speer's plurality, 39,148

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Brewer, Rep., 98,900
Greene, Dem., 60,139
Uhl, Gbk., 21,144

Brewer's plurality, 38,761

The large plurality for Attorney General Johnson is accounted for by the fact that about 3,000 Democratic votes were cast for Sidney Hayden, who was originally nominated for that position, but who declined. The vacancy thus created the Democratic State Central Committee filled by the nomination of H. Miles Moore, several weeks before the election, but the Democrats in many counties appear to have been unaware of this change, as they voted for Mr. Hayden.

In the returns for State Auditor, as published in THE CHAMPION yesterday, there was an error in the footing of the vote for the Greenback candidate, Garretson. The total should have been 24,601, instead of 26,666, as published.

The official returns show that Gov. St. John received a plurality of the votes cast in thirty-six of the 81 counties of the State, viz.: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Chautauque, Clay, Cowley, Decatur, Douglas, Elk, Franklin, Graham, Greenwood, Harper, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jewell, Kingman, Labette, Leno, Lyon, McPherson, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Rice, Rocks, Smith, Trego, Wilson and Woodward.

In seven counties Gov. Robinson received a larger vote than Mr. Glick, viz.: Franklin, Graham, Jewell, Norton, Phillips Rocks and Smith.
Gov. St. John received a clear majority or all the votes polled in only nine counties of the State, viz.: 88 in Cowley, 26 in Decatur, 84 in Douglas, 15 in Hodgeman, 41 in Kingman, 157 in Lyon, 38 in Ness, 116 in Pawnee, and 81 in Trego.

Mr. Glick received a majority of all the votes polled in 26 counties, viz.: Atchison, Barton, Coffey, Davis, Dickinson, Doniphan, Ellis, Ellsworth, Ford, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Marshall, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgewick, Shawnee, Stafford, Wabasha, and Wyandotte.

Sec. Smith, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, has a majority or a plurality in all the counties of the State except five, viz.: Atchison, Barton, Ford, Leavenworth and Nemaha.
E. P. McCabe, Republican candidate for Auditor, has a majority or plurality in every county in the State except thirteen, viz.: Atchison, Barton, Barton, Ellis, Ford, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Miami, Montgomery, Nemaha, Rice, Russell and Sedgewick.

It will be noticed that the vote for the three Greenback candidates for District Congressmen aggregated 30,766, or about 7,500 more than the Greenback vote for any State officer. This is accounted for by the fact that several thousand Democrats in the First District having no candidate of their own in the field, voted for Moody, the Greenback nominee.
The vote of the First Congressional District, for Congressman, is 21,765 less than that cast in 1880, but this large falling off is accounted for by the fact that many Democratic tickets were printed blank for this office. The vote of the Second District is 6,063 less than that polled two years ago, and that of the Third District is 6,108 less.—Champion.

Mrs. Langtry.

Few American ladies are aware that the clear ringing tone of the Jersey Lily's musical voice is the result of the almost constant use of Brown's TAR TOOTHES; they are now endorsed by the best speakers and singers of the age.

It is claimed, Ben Butler's career cost only the modest sum of 30,000.

ORCHARDS.

Palmer brothers are now canvassing this county, in the interest of the Fairmount Nursery, of Topeka, and have a full line of western grown stock. We do not know, personally, any thing about the nursery but they come well recommended and will, no doubt, do what they contract for. The importance of getting orchards growing, is something that cannot be looked after to soon. With us it is not an open question, whether fruit can be grown in Phillips county. We have already demonstrated the fact that fruit can be successfully grown here. We can show as fine healthy apples, cherries, pear and Siberian trees as can be found anywhere, east or west. Any doubtful Thomas can be reassured on the subject by a visit to our home-stead adjoining Phillipsburg on the south. We publish an article from the Enterprise, as being in point, and calculated to call attention to the subject.

Mr. EDITOR.—With your permission I would like a little talk with the many readers of the Enterprise on the subject of orchards. I need not say to any one, who has lived, during the settlement of any portion of Kansas, 100 miles east of Logan and knows the orchard history of the part they lived in, that orchards will in time be resources of great comfort and profit in and about Logan. If you have lived in any county in Kansas where orchards were as scarce as they are here now you recall the statement of a great majority of the farmers that "was no use to try to raise an orchard here." I have seen to New York, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin or some other state, and got 500 or 100 dollars worth of trees and set them out and they would not grow and I have become discouraged and won't try any more," and hence every locality in Kansas has had to wait for the second or third settlers to commence the proper planting of orchards. I hear this same cry of how much men have spent for fruit trees and yet have no orchards. From men on the streets of Logan every week you have probably heard this many times; and maybe are practicing it yourself to the detriment of the county. If you have not heard of it talk to Norman J. Chapman or Harrison Mount about growing an orchard. Now I know that 20 years hence Logan will get all the apples, peaches, pears and cherries she can use from orchards in this immediate vicinity, and 'tis a shame we are not getting some now. No settler who has been here four years should feel as though they had done their full duty if they have not at least a few peach and cherry trees large enough to bear some fruit. But if you have not, the only way to remedy the matter now is to commence now in the proper way to grow an orchard. And I hope this matter can and will be thoroughly discussed during the present winter as to insure a successful commencement of quite a number of orchards in the spring of 1884. My own notion is, we have but three things to overcome in successfully growing an orchard here the first trial. These are cattle, hot winds and drought. Some insist we must add money and time. Money is but little needed, and generally the more used the less is attained; the money is depended upon and it won't relieve either of the above difficulties as certainly as a little time by the owner himself. Witness of those who spent money to yet have no orchard, but who have been growing in the church lot, scarcely one is growing. Those who took a few moments time have the growing trees. This is the principle: If you want your orchard to grow well, do it yourself. And if any one wants to be done just right 'tis the planting and caring for a young orchard. Time you will need quite a little of, and if any of God's creation is rich in that article 'tis an old Kansas (and unfortunately for the trees of his growing, they generally intend to keep plenty to spare for all time to come. As this article has already run to a considerable length, I will close and promise to give my readers how to grow, surely and cheaply, an orchard in this vicinity and would be glad to hear from others on the orchard growing question.
GRANGER.

REDUCED RATES.

All persons (not limited to teachers) attending the December meeting, and paying full fare going, will be entitled to return at reduced rates, viz.: On the A. T. & S. F. at one-half the full fare; on the U. P. (Kan. Div.) K. C. L. & S. (formerly the L. L. & G.), K. C. F. & G., and Central Branch, at one-fourth fare.

These rates are good only for points within the State.

To secure these rates, those coming over the A. T. & S. F., the U. P. (Kan. Div.), and the K. C. F. & G. will purchase regular tickets to Topeka; and during the session will procure, from one of the Executive committee, certificates of attendance, which, presented at the Topeka ticket offices, will entitle the holders to reduced return rates.

Those coming over the Central Branch to junction points for Topeka, will write at once to R. C. Meade, Atchison, for certificates to be used when purchasing tickets on leaving home. All tickets will be good till and on Saturday.

The committee have, with much difficulty, made this arrangement to include all who wish to attend, hoping that the members of teachers' families, their personal friends, and citizens generally, who are interested in the work of education, will thereby be induced to be present.

HOTEL RATES.

The regular rates at the Topeka Hotels, are as follows:
Windsor, \$2.50 per day.
Kansas, \$2.50.
New Garden, \$2.00 per day.
Fifth Avenue, \$2.00.
Dutton, \$1.00.
Topeka House, \$1.00.
North Side—Adams, \$1.00.
Palace, \$1.50 per day.
The Windsor makes the Special Rate of \$1.50 to those attending the Association; where four or six occupy one room, \$1.25.
All persons holding certificates of membership will be entitled to the above rates.

All persons are requested to report at the Windsor immediately upon arrival, and they will be directed where to go from there. This hotel will be headquarters.

The citizens of Topeka will entertain the ladies.

—The corn crop of the country for this year according to the estimate of the Commissioner of Agriculture will be 1,635,000,000.

Phillips County Tax Levy For 1882

Following is the rate of taxes levied on the dollar, for Phillips county, Kansas, for the year 1882.

State tax, 44 mills
County tax, 10 " " " " " "
Poor fund tax, 4 " " " " " "
Interest, county bonds, Tax, 1 " " " " " "
Sinking fund, county bonds, tax, 1 " " " " " "

TOWNSHIP LEVY.

Mills.	Mills.
Armadale 5	Mound 4
Belmont 2	Phillipsburg 7 1/2
Beaver 8	Plum 10
Box Creek 4	Enterpriseview 6
Crystal 20	Plainville 59
Dayton 15	Russville 9
Deer Creek 4	Summer 2
Freedom 10	Solomon 4
Granite 5	Towanda 6
Greenwood 5	Valley 4
Kirwin 13	Walnut 5
Logan 22	City Phillipsburg 5
Longland 4	City Kirwin 4

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

No	1	16	No	35	55
do 2	11	do	56	29	
do 3	14	do	57	15	
do 4	13	do	58	17	
do 5	13	do	59	15	
do 6	20	do	60	20	
do 7	15	do	61	20	
do 8	19	do	62	20	
do 9	19	do	63	11	
do 10	19	do	64	11	
do 11	15	do	65	17	
do 12	10	do	66	15	
do 13	10	do	67	10	
do 14	10	do	68	10	
do 15	12	do	69	10	
do 16	12	do	70	10	
do 17	12	do	71	10	
do 18	12	do	72	10	
do 19	12	do	73	10	
do 20	12	do	74	10	
do 21	10	do	75	10	
do 22	10	do	76	10	
do 23	10	do	77	10	
do 24	10	do	78	10	
do 25	10	do	79	10	
do 26	10	do	80	10	
do 27	10	do	81	10	
do 28	10	do	82	10	
do 29	10	do	83	10	
do 30	10	do	84	10	
do 31	10	do	85	10	
do 32	10	do	86	10	
do 33	10	do	87	10	
do 34	10	do	88	10	
do 35	10	do	89	10	
do 36	10	do	90	10	
do 37	10	do	91	10	
do 38	10	do	92	10	
do 39	10	do	93	10	
do 40	10	do	94	10	
do 41	10	do	95	10	
do 42	10	do	96	10	
do 43	10	do	97	10	
do 44	10	do	98	10	
do 45	10	do	99	10	
do 46	10	do	100	10	
do 47	10	do	101	10	
do 48	10	do	102	10	
do 49	10	do	103	10	
do 50	10	do	104	10	
do 51	10	do	105	10	
do 52	10	do	106	10	
do 53	10	do	107	10	

One-half of the taxes are payable between Nov. 1 and Dec. 20. One-half is payable on or before June 20. If the half payable June 20 is not paid before June 20, a rebate of 5 per cent. will be allowed. If none of the tax is paid before Dec. 20, all is due and a penalty of 5 per cent. attaches on all of March 20, an additional penalty of 5 per cent. on June 20, an additional penalty of 5 per cent. attaches.

Land on which the taxes are not paid by the first Tuesday in Sept. will be sold; after sale, taxes and costs will be interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from date of sale until paid. Three years from date of sale, the holder of certificate will be entitled to a new one, and two years thereafter the same becomes absolute.

—Notice is hereby given that the tax rolls of Phillips county are now in my hands for collection.

D. L. SMITH,
County Treasurer.

Land Office at Kirwin, Kansas,
Nov. 16, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge or Clerk of the District Court at Phillipsburg, Kansas, on Dec. 18, 1882, viz:

FRANKLIN GORDON

He N. 1336 for the 1/4 of Section 10, Township 2 N., Range 18 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: C. D. Heath, Dickerville, Kansas.
J. L. Knight, Juntura, Oregon.
J. A. Pollard, " " " "

T. M. HELM Register,
Nov-16

Wm. Bissell, atty.

Phillipsburg, Kansas.

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Land Office at Kirwin, Kansas.

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